

was full of flying rumors touching the origin of the dragon charge, and the extent of the injury inflicted, into the correctness of which I have been at considerable pains to inquire. It is not easy to get at the truth in a city which has no newspapers, in one sense of the word, and where men of all parties have reasons for silence or falsehood, or exaggeration; but I will give you the facts derived from the best authority within my reach.

The Corso, which is always crowded about sunset with carriages and pedestrians returning from the evening promenade on the Piazza Fiamma, was somewhat fuller than usual on Monday, and the Piazza Colonna, a square opening on the street near the center, in which the people (men and women) are accustomed to meet for an evening walk or talk, was unusually thronged, as is natural on a festive day; as was also the Piazza Sciarra, where the street, a block lower down, widens a little. In both Piazzas, and in the Corso near them, the squads of French infantry and of Roman carabinieri were even more numerous and moved about more nervously than in their wont. It is said that a small body of the latter were squeezed a little, and, according to our report, bled in the Piazza Sciarra. Making their way to the larger Piazza, where the French units, they joined their comrades. Here again somebody bled, whereupon the carabinieri, known to be hateful to the people, and to be exasperated at the moment, were ordered to sweep the square by the French Captain Commandant, acting under general orders from Gen. De Noye, Gen. Goyon's second in command, to allow no crowds in the streets. Not stopping at their orders stopped, at the Corso, they charged up like madmen, half a mile, to the Piazza del Popolo, where the street and the city end. How many in that wild onslaught were wounded it is impossible to say. The Liberals say 200, the friends of the Government call 50 an exaggeration. I am informed, however, by an Italian gentleman who is engaged in the preparation of a statement of the affair, to be presented to the British Parliament, that 71 cases of bodily injury have already been properly authenticated.

Some of the most flagrant outrages on the occasion, I will mention. Signor Pacetti, who is Miss Charlotte Cushman's landlord, was sitting in a Caffè on the Piazza, when the ruffians entered and crying "Canaille, get to your homes," slashed right and left. The younger men were agile enough to get out of their way, but old Pacetti, who is a Liberal, a Black, L. C., in favor of the Government, received a severe wound on his head. Two ladies, sitting in the Caffè, were also wounded about the head, and the bones of one was actually cut from her head. A man standing at the door of the Caffè Nuovo was cut down. A girl, walking along the street, was cut in her hand. A poor German artist, here for a few days in order to copy a picture, stumbled as he was running from the carabinieri, who beat and cut him, lying on the ground, so severely, that he was laid up for three days. A fruit-dealer who was beaten about the head by a horseman, either with the butt of his pistol or the hilt of his sword, was obliged to be taken to a hospital, where he has been lying at the point of death. It was reported that he and two others had been killed, but this needs corroboration. It is certain that the fruit-dealer is alive, and not yet out of danger. The servant of the Russian Prince Bariatinski, on his master's carriage at the time, M. Copens de Ostendi, a Belgian, a brother-in-law of Mousiet, the new French Minister to the United States, and an intimate friend of Gen. De Noye, and two French officers, who were in citizens' dress, are among the wounded. But the case which comes nearest home is that of Mr. Glentworth, the American Consul, who was getting into his carriage in front of his own door, in company with a French officer in full uniform, when the dragoons galloped up. One of them aimed a blow at Mr. Glentworth's head, but the officer at his side pushed him back with one hand, and half drew his sword with the other. At this point the gentleman would seem to have opened his eyes to the uniform, and the presence of the officer in the city made his own existence possible, and rushed on with his companions. Whether the gentleman understood that Mr. Hall and myself were Americans, or that Mr. Glentworth was the American Consul, it is of course impossible to say. But we stated our nationality distinctly between the first and second blow, and Mr. Glentworth's house, before which his carriage was standing, occupies a conspicuous position opposite the Via Condotti, the great shop street and thoroughfare from the Piazza di Spagna and the principal hotel to St. Peter's, and the character of the blow, even if it was not plainly indicated by the American eagle on the front. This, which appears to me a vital point, will doubtless receive a thorough examination in the course of the official correspondence which is likely to grow out of the affair. Our Minister here, Mr. Stockton, transmits to Washington, with commendable promptness, by the mail which carries this, a full narrative of the affair of Monday, together with the statements of the Americans injured. A translation of the latter has been furnished to Cardinal Antonelli. No other Minister, as far as I can learn, has moved in the matter.

Antonelli intimated to Mr. Stockton, who called upon him on Tuesday, I understand, that he had as yet no official knowledge of the matter, other than a report that innocent persons had suffered; that therefore he could make no official declaration; but that if the facts were as represented, his government was prepared to disavow the act of its agents performed without orders, and to discharge them if pointed out. At the same time the *Giornale di Roma*, the official organ, has declared that nothing in the nature of an attack took place, and that no one was wounded. And while some friends of the government cry with the *Giornale di Roma* that it is a story got up for effect, others assert that the gentleman pushed down a conspiracy, the existence of which had long been disclosed to the authorities. The latter, on the other hand, assert that it was a deliberate massacre, planned by the cardinals and executed by the carabinieri, under a pretext which might form an excuse for banishments and arrests. Some color is given to the latter hypothesis by the fact that the squad who charged upon the Corso acted as one man, and although they met with no resistance from any quarter, cut down every one within reach. It may be that at first they struck with the flat of their swords only, but that they were joined at the Piazza del Popolo by another squad, who had galloped up the Bhipela, a street nearly parallel with the Corso and debouching into the Popolo; and that officers from Ancona speak of a similar raid there. It is certain that on Tuesday five prominent men, who had been members of the Committee of the Liberals, and long suspected by the Government, were banished. Their names are Santagni, Silvestrelli, Mastrolucchi, Tissoni, and Ferni. One of them is a merchant retired from business; the others are merchants of *campagna*, large landholders, all among the wealthiest men, hardly second to the foremost princes. These men have gone—some to Paris and some to Turin. They took the opportunity to carry presents from the Roman people to Victor Emanuel and Napoleon, in the shape of two words, each of which cost 10,000 francs, and were paid for by the Romans at a frame a head. The subscription commenced during the late Italian war. I also learn that many arrests were made last night, some very distinguished men being among the victims.

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Letters from Rome confirm the statement that the allocation pronounced by the Pope in the Secret Consistory of the 26th inst. included the excommunication of the King of Sardinia, without naming Victor Emanuel. The allocation specifies his acts, which it says have incurred the censures pronounced by the Council against plunderers of the Church.

The Papal Carabinieri had taken off the escutcheon of Sardinia from the house of the Sardinian Vice-Consul at Palermo.

It is stated that, under the arrangements for the transfer of Savoy to France, Gen. Garibaldi would obtain the grade of General of Division in the French army, but he has already declared his choice to be Italy, and his intention to remain a subject of King Victor Emanuel. He had been elected Deputy for Nice.

At Rome, on the 29th, the act of major excommunication against those who have either promised aid to, or counseled rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna, was published, and was posted up in several quarters of Rome.

The Papal Government had forwarded to the whole of the diplomatic corps a protest against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

It was stated that the Embassadors of the Western Powers at Naples had remitted collective notes to the Government, urging the King to adopt reforms. It was also said that the Neapolitan Ministry had tendered their resignation, but it was not accepted.

Prince Carignan had arrived at Leghorn, en route for Florence. His reception was most enthusiastic.

Queen Victoria is expected to visit Berlin about the end of June. The accompaniment of her daughter, the Princess Frederick William, is looked for in July.

**GERMANY.**  
Austria had notified to the Federal Diet her protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

Remains had been current of secession from the Cabinet, but the *Correspondence Autographica* denies the statements, and says that a Ministerial crisis is not at present to be expected.

The *Madrid Gazette* states that the Spanish loss in the battle of the 26th was 1,267 killed and wounded.

A Madrid dispatch gives the following from the official *Gazette* as the preliminaries of peace between Spain and Morocco: Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Anguera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz. The Convention of 1859, referring to Melilla, Peñon de Albufera, is nullified. An indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain until this payment is made. A treaty of commerce and navigation to be signed between the two countries. The Spanish Army, however, is not to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles. Marshal O'Donnell will return immediately. Upon his arrival the Cortes will be convoked.

**THE VERY LATEST.**  
By Telegraph to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1, 1860.  
ITALY.  
Genoa, March 30.—Piedmontese troops entered Florence on the 28th inst. The division under the command of the Duke of Aosta, who had galloped up the Bhipela, a street nearly parallel with the Corso and debouching into the Popolo; and that officers from Ancona speak of a similar raid there. It is certain that on Tuesday five prominent men, who had been members of the Committee of the Liberals, and long suspected by the Government, were banished. Their names are Santagni, Silvestrelli, Mastrolucchi, Tissoni, and Ferni. One of them is a merchant retired from business; the others are merchants of *campagna*, large landholders, all among the wealthiest men, hardly second to the foremost princes. These men have gone—some to Paris and some to Turin. They took the opportunity to carry presents from the Roman people to Victor Emanuel and Napoleon, in the shape of two words, each of which cost 10,000 francs, and were paid for by the Romans at a frame a head. The subscription commenced during the late Italian war. I also learn that many arrests were made last night, some very distinguished men being among the victims.

As if to add insult to injury, a new tax upon vegetables was proclaimed to-day. Trouble is apprehended to-morrow, the streets being usually thronged on Sunday, and it is not likely that the carabinieri will be allowed to make another charge unopposed. On Monday, so far as I can learn, no one in the crowd was armed, although several were armed with uplifted hands. But I understand that the Italians have begun to arm themselves, and that the English wear revolvers as if they were in Washington.

At the risk of lengthening this letter, I must refer to the part which the French have taken. Soldiers as officers alike have expressed great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the captain commandant, who entrusted the execution of his order, to clear the Piazza, to obnoxious and infuriated guards instead of a platoon of disciplined French infantry, both being under his orders. They take it as a